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COLONIZATION EFFORTS AND RESULTS.

The Secretary of the American Colonization Society, as is known to the readers of this Journal, has been engaged for several months past on a visit to the west and south-west portion of the Union, undertaken for the purpose of presenting to public consideration the principles and claims of the Institution. This journey, of which a more extended account will be given hereafter, has thus far been attended with auspicious consequences. The class of prejudices against the Society which it had been the labor of its southern opponents to create or inflame, Mr. GURLEY found to exist in no formidable degree in Mississippi or Louisiana, and to be accessible to the influence of *facts*; while on the other hand he was cheered by manifestations of attachment to it, warm, general, and effective. It is the expectation of well informed friends, that one or more of the south-western States will at no distant day extend Legislative sanction and aid to the cause. Meanwhile this probability, however encouraging, has not tended to relax the efforts of individuals in that region, in some respects so highly favored, or to restrain their liberality. The subscriptions and collections already obtained by Mr. GURLEY amount to about **SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS**, of which nearly **two thousand** have been paid. This aggregate, large as it is, would have been greater, but for casual circumstances.

Among the objects to which the Secretary's attention has been directed during his present journey, is the interest of the Society in some large bequests. In the last Annual Report of the Managers, it was stated that only a very small portion of its legacy from the late William H. TRELAND of New Orleans had been realized. On the 21st of June a square of ground in that city, belonging to his estate, was sold for \$18,500, the proportion of which belonging to the Society is upwards of **six thousand dollars**, and will, it is hoped, be soon paid.

In our May number (*Af. Repository*, vol. 12, p. 166) some account was given of a bequest from Isaac Ross of Mississippi, and a copy of

his will has since been received at the Colonization office. This instrument bears date August 26, 1831, and is accompanied by three codicils, under the respective dates of October 29, 1831, February 24, 1835, and March 16, 1837. The provisions relating the testator's slaves are as follows: His wife, his son, and daughter, his woman servant named Grace, and a negro girl, now living at the time of his decease, unless Grace should before his decease be married, in which contingency she and her children are to be left to his son, in the same terms with his other slaves, as is done in the subsequent part of the will. The same relatives are to be left to his son and maintain comfortably during the term of one of their lives, the testator's man servant Hannibal, a negro man, now living at the time of his decease, who are sisters of Hannibal. An annuity of one thousand dollars is bequeathed to Hannibal, and one of fifty dollars to each of the two negroes just mentioned, to be paid on the first day of January during their respective lives by the Executors of the will, and the option is reserved to them of emigrating to Africa, in which event the annuities are to become void, and five hundred silver dollars are to be paid to Hannibal at the time of his departure. Enoch, his wife Isidore, and her children, are to be sent, within twelve months after the testator's decease, free of expense to them, to such free State as they may select, and then and there legally manumitted. At the time of manumission five hundred silver dollars are to be paid to Enoch, to whom and to his wife and children the option of going to Africa is also reserved. In this event the legacy of five hundred dollars is to be paid to him at the time of his departure. To his daughter, Miss, Mary Anna Ritter, the testator leaves all the yard and house servants attached to his dwelling house, during her natural life, or until she shall think proper to relinquish the possession of them. He directs that on her death, or such relinquishment, all his slaves, of the ages of twenty-one years and upwards, except those already mentioned, and except five others who are named, shall be called together by his executors, have explained to them the provisions of his will, and be invited to determine whether or not they will emigrate to Africa, under the care of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Those who decide affirmatively are to be delivered to the Society, to be sent thither, and those who decline to emigrate, except the slaves already named and described, are to be sold at public auction, after one month's notice of the sale in Port Gibson and Natchez newspapers, and with the restriction that no slaves are to be separated. One half of the purchase money is to be paid in cash, the other half in twelve months from the day of sale, and the proceeds of the sale, together with any money on hand belonging to the testator's estate, after deducting the amount necessary to meet expenses and specific legacies, are to be paid over to the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, to be applied in transferring his slaves to Africa, and in their support and maintenance when there, in such manner as the Society may deem most conducive to their interest and welfare. Should a man servant named Duka elect to go to Africa, he is to receive, at the time of his departure, five hundred silver dollars. The privilege to any number of the slaves, without reference to their proportion to the whole, of

emigrating to Africa, is secured by one of the codicils to the will. That instrument, as originally framed, restricted the privilege to the contingency of an election to emigrate by a *majority* of the slaves convened, and provided, if the majority should refuse to go to Africa, that all, with the exceptions before mentioned, should be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale, together with any money on hand, &c., should be paid over to the AMERICAN Colonization Society, to be invested by it in a fund bringing an annual interest of six per centum, which interest it was to apply to the establishment and support of one single seminary of learning in Liberia. This fund and appropriation of the interest were to continue for the term of one hundred years after the testator's decease, after which all that might remain was to be given up to any Government then existing in Liberia, to be applied by it in the same manner; but if no Government should then exist there, such residue was to be given up to the Government of the State of Mississippi, to be by it appropriated to the establishment and support of some one Institution of learning within that State. The Executors of the will are Messrs. DANIEL VERTKLER and JAMES P. PARKER, Dr. ELIAS QUINN of Natchez, and Messrs. ISAAC Ross WARD, and JOHN B. CORLETT.

The will of Capt. Ross involves great interests. The slaves who are the subjects of his bounty were kept disconnected from those on other plantations, and constitute one great family of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY persons, who have been treated more like children than slaves. They are represented to have no superiors among their cast in good moral, industry, and intelligence. The under them happy appears to have been a principal object of their owner. He was an excellent planter, yet for many years, instead of endeavouring to increase his estate, he devoted his mind and all his great resources to increase the comforts of his people. The executors of his estate may be formed from the statement that the crop on his farm for the present year will pay off all the debts, and that it may be further accumulate at the rate of twenty thousand dollars per annum.

Mrs. RUM, the daughter of Capt. Ross, derives from his will an effective influence on the operation of the benevolent purposes which it proclaims. She is a lady of fine fortune, cultivated intellect, and a heart full of noble and elevated sentiments. Sympathising entirely in the feelings of her beloved father, and of her parents, she will not be induced by any persons to consider that it is inadmissible beyond a proper period the execution of his will.

Mr. Isaac Ross, the worthy son of the lamented Captain Ross, has directed by his will, dated October 17th, 1830, that his slaves on a plantation called "The African" should be conveyed into the possession of the African Colonization Society, and sent to Africa.

A letter addressed in 1835 to Mr. Ross, will be found in the *African Reporter*, of the 11th instant, containing a history of his emancipation of his slaves, and the manner in which they recently received their freedom. The author of the letter is Mr. J. B. PAVIAIR, of Chillicothe, Ohio. The following is a copy of his letter, with some additional information, and a few corrections, added by Mr. Ross, dated April 22, 1835.

after the payment of his debts, to colonize in Africa, under the protection of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, his remaining slaves, except such as should be too old and infirm. Any such are to be sufficiently and comfortably provided for, placed under the protection of some humane and responsible person, and made as free as the laws of the State will permit. Such as may be sent to Africa, are to have a suitable outfit and provisions for their comfort and for commencing business. All the testator's wearing apparel is to be divided among his slaves. His interest as one of the heirs at law of a deceased brother is to be disposed of for the payment of his debts and the benefit of his slaves. From the portion thus inherited five hundred dollars are to be deducted and given to Dan Allen, should he consent to emigrate to Liberia. MESSRS. DANIEL VERTNER and PASSMORE HOOPES are the executors of the will.

A letter from MR. R. S. FINLEY, published in this Journal a year ago, (see *Afr. Rep.* vol. 11, p. 251.) gave some interesting particulars concerning the will of the late JAMES GREEN, of Adams county, Miss. Additional confirmation of the statements there made was given to MR. GURLEY in a recent interview with MR. JAMES RAILEY, the acting executor of MR. Green. Besides the sum of seven thousand dollars furnished by him for the benefit of such of MR. Green's people as went out by the Rover, MR. Railey advanced out of the testator's estate two thousand five hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of the expedition by the schooner Swift, which sailed from New Orleans on the 28th of April last. (see *Afr. Rep.* vol. 12, p. 197) having been substituted for the brig Damon, which was first chartered. The estate of MR. Green is left in trust to MR. RAILEY, and to MRS. RAILEY and MRS. WOOD, sisters of the testator, to be applied to colonizing purposes, which to a considerable extent are left to their discretion. It is understood that these philanthropical individuals have determined to devote TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS more to the objects of the testator's charitable desires.

The foregoing cases of emancipation are signal additions to previous illustrations of the beneficence of the Colonizing system. Those entrusted with its direction, by steadily adhering to its constitutional object, have afforded full and unembarrassed opportunities for the development of its collateral tendencies. Of these opportunities humane slaveholders have been prompt to avail themselves. Constitutional law has been implicitly respected; the jealousy of municipal policy has not been roused, except by the movements of the adversaries of Colonization; so far as the voice of its friends could prevail, public harmony has been preserved; and the pleasing picture has been completed by the transmutation of depressed fellow beings into a community of free and aspiring citizens. This community will soon be a nation, illuminating the darkness which for centuries has wrapt one continent, by the benignant light that it carried from another. Should the violence and venom of unhappy prejudices so far abate as to give unobstructed course to the great cause of African Colonization, the day will come when the traveller in Liberia may describe it, like the visitor to Iona, as a spot "whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessing of religion."

LEGACY FROM THE LATE PRESIDENT MADISON.

A gentleman nearly connected with Mr. Madison has kindly furnished to us the following extracts from his last will and testament, dated April 15, 1835:

"I give all my personal estate of every description, ornamental as well as useful, except as hereinafter otherwise given, to my dear wife; and I also give to her all my manuscript papers, having entire confidence in her discreet and proper use of them, but subject to the qualification in the succeeding clause. Considering the peculiarity and magnitude of the occasion which produced the Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, the characters who composed it, the Constitution which resulted from their deliberations, its effects during a trial of so many years on the people living under it, and the interest it has inspired among the friends of free government; it is not an unreasonable inference that a careful and extended report of the proceedings and discussions of that body, which were with closed doors, by a member who was constant in his attendance, will be particularly gratifying to the People of the United States, and to all who take an interest in the progress of political science and the cause of true liberty. It is my desire that the report as made by me should be published under her authority and direction; and, as the publication may yield a considerable amount beyond the necessary expenses thereof, I give the net proceeds thereof to my wife, charged with the following Legacies, to be paid out of that fund only" &c. &c.

"First, I give to RALPH RANDOLPH GURLEY, Secretary of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY and to his Executors and Administrators, the sum of two thousand dollars, in trust nevertheless that he shall appropriate the same to the use and purposes of said Society, whether the same be incorporated by law or not."

Codicil dated April 19, 1835. "I direct that the proceeds from the sale of my grist mill and the land annexed, sold at the death of my wife, shall be paid to RALPH RANDOLPH GURLEY, Secretary of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and to his Executors and Administrators, in trust and for the purposes of the said Society, whether the same be incorporated by law or not."

MR. POMEROY'S LEGACY.

The Rev. JONATHAN L. POMEROY, late of West Springfield, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, by his last will and testament, dated August 30, 1832, has bequeathed a legacy of one thousand dollars to the American Colonization Society, and the same sum to the American Bible Society, to the American Education Society, and to the American Home Missionary Society, respectively. The testator

* The venerable testator will find it would seem, were that the Society was incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland, July 21, 1831.

also leaves other specific legacies, amounting to fifteen hundred dollars, to several connexions and friends, with a proviso that they shall be null and void if it should be shown that they were paid in his life time. The residue of his estate, real and personal, he leaves to his wife, with full power to do with it as she pleases, but whatever she may die possessed of, unless she should otherwise order, he directs to be equally divided between the American Colonization Society and the three other Societies already mentioned. The legacies are to be paid within two years after his decease. Mr. DAVID S. WHITNEY is the sole executor of the will. Mrs. BURSIV POULTRY, the testator's wife, whom it associates with Mr. W. in that trust, having died before her husband. The value of the estate is not yet ascertained, but if the conjectural estimate of it which has been made be correct, the residuary interest of the Colonization Society under the testator's will must far exceed in amount its specific legacy, liberal as that is.

The large and frequent bequests left in different quarters of the country to this Institution, are an interesting chapter in its history. When individuals, in prospect of the event which is to separate them forever from this world, desire to give a benevolent direction to their possessions, AFRICAN COLONIZATION naturally finds favor with minds chastened by the reflections occasioned by so solemn a moment.

THE SPIRIT OF MISRULE.

On the night of the 13th of July last the press-room of the *Philanthropist*, an abolition newspaper edited by Mr. LEWIS G. BIRNEY, and published at Cincinnati, Ohio, was broken open, and the press and materials found in it defaced and destroyed. A meeting of the citizens was held on July 14th, to decide whether they will permit the publication or distribution of abolition papers in this city, and a committee appointed, who invited Mr. Birney to an interview. This he declined, referring the writers to the Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, of which he stated the Philanthropist to be the organ. A conference and correspondence between the two Committees ensued, resulting in a refusal by the Anti-slavery Committee to discontinue the publication of the Philanthropist. A report of these proceedings was published on Saturday July 20th, and on that night, very soon after dark, a company of men broke open the printing-office of the Philanthropist, carried the types into the street, tore down the presses, and then took off and pulled the office. The rioters then proceeded to Mr. Birney's house, but on being satisfactorily assured of his safety, left him undisturbed. A portion of the press was dragged down the street, and broken up, and thrown into the river. The exchange was then visited, and "refreshments taken." Two attacks were then made on the houses of some coloured persons in Church Alley, and they were severely flogged. On Sunday night the mob assembled before the residence of Mr. Birney, who resided, but on being satisfied that the men were unarmed, would disperse. On Monday night, a similar scene of outrage was repeated by civil and military authorities, and the mob dispersed. On Tuesday afternoon,

August 3d, a large meeting of the citizens was held, at which resolutions were passed, one of them expressing disapprobation of mobs or other unlawful assemblies, and another an opinion that the establishment of the abolition principle was the cause of the recent disturbances.

The riot in the great West, is as odious as it is abominable and repugnant as it is to any regular and orderly course of justice. In atrocity by a nearly simultaneous transaction, it is exceeded only by the other transaction marked by the *accident of the Boston Massacre*, *as interrupted by the Boston Massacre*, *in the Boston Freeholder*. On Monday, August 1st, when the court was sitting, Mr. Shaw, delivering an opinion that Capt. H. H. Eldridge, had no power, and no authority to detain two female slaves, for his purpose, in that brig from Baltimore to Boston, and that they ought to be discharged from his custody, and after Mr. Matthew Thorne, Esq., said to the court that he had a power of attorney from the slave, Mrs. Maria B. Morris, to claim them, the effect of which power the judge was about to examine, the coloured people who were in the court-house sprang from their seats in every direction, gathered round the two slaves, rushed to the nearest door, burst it open, and bore them away in a carriage which was at hand. Mr. Higginson, the Deputy Sheriff, interfered, but the mob seized him by the throat, and threw him aside. Judge Shaw commanded the rioters to *stop*, but they pressed on till in the space of not more than two minutes, not a coloured person was in court. Mr. Samuel H. Shaw, attorney for the slaves, admits that after the Judge had declared that Eldridge had no authority to detain them, he went to them and told them that they were discharged, but denies that he excited or encouraged the rescue. "That respectable female," says the Boston Atlas, "should have 'played a part in such a scene of violence and disorder, is hardly 'credible.'

Among the Cincinnati Resolutions of August 3d, is one strongly approving of the cause of the Colonization Society. That Institution has no where more efficient, attached and conscientious friends than in the two States which were the theatre of the outrages just noticed. Were its principles as universally as they are warmly adopted in Ohio and Massachusetts, the stain which these outrages impress on their history would have been spared. Devoting itself to the accomplishment of a great good, the Colonization Society has never admitted among its instruments of action, resistance to established authority, or the excitement of discontent's meeting the public tranquillity. Abjuring abstractions which teach the American citizen the absurd but dangerous duty of violating the constitution and laws of his country, it has confined itself to the field of benevolence which they left open, and has found that to be more than large enough for the energies of all the philanthropists in the nation. Its regulated zeal and modest labors are admitted to have done *something* for the benefit of that class of population which ancestral errors threw upon our shores, while the magnificent theorists with whom it has been an object of untiring detraction, though proclaiming instant emancipation, without regard to consequences, is the supreme law of the con-

science, have not given freedom to a single slave. A spirit of misrule is abroad in the land; and it cannot be doubted that the excitements on the slavery question have chiefly contributed to its mischievous energy. There is a simple view of this subject which deserves the serious consideration of men of all parties. In a government of laws, whenever individuals assume an authority higher than or beyond the laws, the proceeding, whatever may be its motive or pretence, is *revolutionary*: when they avow a doctrine, the tendency of which is to go behind the laws for a rule of civil action, the doctrine, whatever may be its character in the abstract, is also *revolutionary*. A Revolution is the ultimate remedy for political evils. But are there ten men in the country who will soberly contend that its condition is such as to require relief in the lawless destruction of private property, and the desecration of the temples of Justice? We think not. Neither, then, should there be ten men who can regard such proceedings with apathy, far less with connivance.

LETTER FROM A COLONIST.

The following letter from a respectable citizen in Liberia, of whom some account was given in our eleventh volume, page 154, was addressed to the Rev. Z. BUTLER, and published by that gentleman in the Port Gibson Correspondent, of July 9th.

MONROVIA, April 24th, 1836.

DEAR SIR.—According to promise I undertake now to sit down to write you from my long wished for Africa; altho' I wrote you since I arrived, which I hope came to your hands, and that it, as well as this may find you in the enjoyment of one of heaven's best blessings, *health*. I am glad to inform you that myself and family are well and generally have enjoyed as good, if not better health than in the United States; indeed, our expedition has suffered very little with the fever of the climate, and the proportion of deaths among us has been less than if we were in America. I have been quite busy since we arrived in building, as well as in settling my farm, and I honestly believe that I shall be well repaid for my labors. I assure you, Rev'd. Sir, that I do truly thank my God and my kind friends who directed my feet to this Land of Liberty; together with its concomitant blessings. We have altho' a few *privations* to undergo, many of nature's blessings and I do expect in a few years to be able to say that we do then live in a land of unrivalled plenty and luxury, and what's most cheering we enjoy so many religious privileges. We have truly a *goodly heritage*; all we want here is proper men with a little *beginning*, and this place will convince the designing *cavaliers* in America that we are not what they represented us to be. Altho' we have not as yet work animals, yet I have 8 acres of corn, some sugar cane, &c. planted. I intend to plant some cotton, which, when once planted, will bear for several years. We want some of your good seed corn, cow peas, &c. however they will do better after a few years; if an expedition comes from your part, you will confer a favor on us to send us a few such seed, &c. Gloster Simpson and family are quite well; his daughter Rhoda is just married; he has a thriving farm adjoining mine, our children are all going to school. I send you a few Liberia *Heralds*. I would be much gratified if you would send me a few of your Port Gibson papers and any others. The health of this place, since Christmas has been better than most parts of America—out of a population in Monrovia of near 1400, we have at 1 deaths. The expedition from Louisiana has not lost one as yet. The expedition from Savannah lost 1 in eight months, 3 children and 1 adult. If emigrants come over with means to render themselves comfortable, they are very apt to do well. Emigrants ought to bring the kind of provisions which they have been most accustomed to with them. The thermometer ranges here from 72 to 57. I have more to write but I must stop.

I have the honor, dear sir, of being your obedient servant,

DAVID MOORE.

and here had a short glimpse of civilized life, from perfect savagery, have at once adopted our way of living. They build houses like ours, they dress themselves and their wives after our fashion; and in all things follow us, as nearly as their circumstances will permit. And such has been the effect upon many of them, that their women are considered fit wives for our colonists, although to marry one of the surrounding tribes, would forever disgrace a colonist of any standing in society. As many as fifty of these women are now married in the colony. They went to Georgia and South Carolina, and there they had a little taste of what civilized life was, and at the sight their ambition immediately rose. They found it to be a new state of existence, and their chief desire was to attain it in their own persons; insomuch that now, since their return, it is their chief boast—“We Americans made,” and those who have been the longest in the country, consider that circus men as giving them such pre-eminence, that they founded on it a claim to all the offices in the colony. Whatever was most of an “American” in their opinion, was entitled to the pre-eminence. What could a more convincing proof of the sight of civilization as calculated to exert, and does exert, a powerful influence on the savage mind? And here is the reason why our colony has not exerted this influence in a greater degree. The picture it has presented of the happiness of civilization has told nothing splendid or impressive about it; but let the colony proceed for a few years longer, as it is now proceeding, and let it show such a prospect of the same character as is presented in our own country, and the Africa from the interior will be struck, on visiting Liberia, with the same feelings of surprise, as we did, at our wives on visiting America.

I have this endeavor to show, that the colony placed on the shores of Africa is calculated to become, at least, the most active of the continent, even should they never obtain the blessings of the gospel. But I hold, further, that that colony is calculated, and I trust destined, to be the great instrument in the hand of divine Providence in opening the way for the introduction of the gospel into that continent; and I say I hold this, not only on account of the moral good it has effected, but still more on account of the peculiar qualifications for the work of Africa in Africa. Our great object is to convert the natives, and mendicant and wandering tribes, to the gospel of the African continent. We seek to strike them with the love of their brethren; and I believe, this colony is the means of effecting that object. The great difficulty, this far, in the process of Christian mission, has been to adapt the men to the work. You may take the ablest student from your theological seminary, and there let him spend two years in acquiring something of the language of the country; and when you have done, he is still a stranger and a foreigner. He cannot deal with the native inhabitants. He is not one of them, and nothing can make him like them. But, if it were otherwise, there is another difficulty in the way; you cannot get enough men for the work. In Bombay the missionaries labored for twenty years, and scarce any conversions were effected; and why? the missionaries not being sufficiently numerous, had to employ Jews and Mohammedans as teachers in their schools. These men taught, indeed, the lessons they were employed to teach; but they taught the children at the same time, that all they learned was nothing but lies. But in Africa, we shall soon be freed from both these difficulties. Let the work of colonization go on and be blessed; let it prosper as it has done thus far, and in the course of 20 years, we shall have 10,000,000 slaves sent from the United States. And now you have started the design of establishing a college there, to educate these poor men. And I trust, remembered we can educate them faster there, because they do not need so much polish to fit them for their work. With an ordinary blessing, we shall be able soon to send fifteen thousand Christians at a time, who will go to 10,000 African villages, which will be prepared, willing, and anxious to receive them. Noble, glorious prospect! We have the material to form the workmen, and we have people apt, and easy, congenitively, to be worked upon. In most other heathen countries the missionary has to meet and to encounter not only the opposition of the carnal heart, but ancient institutions, fortified by laws and deprivative customs, and guarded over every side by an interested, depressed, and artful priesthood. In China he meets with a similar barrier, half the way, with all the strength of the imperial throne against him. In India he often meets all the force of caste at full, the most powerful of all ancient prescriptive idoltry, which is identical with all the heathen religions of the earth. In Africa, the proselytary meets no such obstacle, the case is different; and he has to meet

The African people have no idolatry to be given up. They acknowledge one God, though they do not know who or what or where he is; and they do not worship him save as a principle of evil which it is their interest to propitiate. With this view they make an occasional offering, and purchase various charms and amulets as preservatives against evil. But they never think of such a thing as worshipping an idol. This very delusion of all system of religion pre-occupying their mind, opens, at once, a wide door for missionary effort. And the colony is the very source from which we may expect a supply of missionaries. It is calculated to exert a mighty influence for good. If its effect has hitherto been small, I have shown the reason. What was to be expected from liberated slaves, sent to a foreign shore, as poor as beggars, without a spade or a hoe, who after having received a little food for the first year, had to turn to labor for their daily bread? Could they be expected, at once, to produce a great and wide effect on the native population around? Yet they have built themselves, and churches, and school-houses. To expect that they should, while struggling to erect this, open their houses and fill them with the children of the natives, hire teachers to instruct them, and ministers to preach to them, and give away books and tracts among them, would be a most unreasonable expectation. Yet something like this has been done by these poor colonists. They have married, and reared their families, and taught them the customs of this country, and they have exerted an effect exceedingly beneficial upon their morals. I do not say that all these colonists are moral. Would to God that they were! All the people in New-York are not moral. But most of these poor people are moral, and that is not least, they are poor men and women. They are so, chiefly because the masters who sold them were poor. They have erected four houses for divine worship. They have put up 66 dwelling houses, many of them of stone. They have stone docks, the largest worth from 2,000 to 3,000 dollars; besides a court-house, and jail. All this has been done by the labor of a company of poor men within fifteen years. There are men there at this day who felled down the first trees on the spot where their town is now built. They are not men of much learning, but they know its value. Many of them cannot read. Yet they fill all the civil offices and conduct their own affairs; for all their officers are coloured men. The Senator, the Vice-Agent, the Justices of the Peace, all are black men. And they all feel that it is necessary their children should be instructed; and they are instructed. The schools are well attended, and but very few children are to be found in the colony who are not able to read and write. But the colonists feel that in the matter of secondary, their boys have got as far as they can at present; for they want better and higher schools. One of them told me, "If you can get us a good school, I am willing to pay \$50 a year for the education of my son." I said to him, "Very well, you set your boy to the schools you have." He replied, "I have said so, and he knows all they can teach him; but if you can get us a better school, I will send him for three years longer." Mr. McGill would be willing to send his son to a school, (and he has a fine family,) for six years, to such a school. The children thus brought up, let us remember, are to be the future rulers of that colony. How important that their minds should be enlightened by education! For this end your institution has been founded; and may God prosper it! I believe, however, that it will not be long before your home, the "African Society," will be the means of your success. A dawn of light to apply this special effort, and the world will be enlightened. And we will be aiding for the future success of your Society, by the publication of the "African," you will send out a few copies of it to your friends, and to the agents in the surrounding villages. I see in one of the American papers, a notice of a Benighted Foreign. It will be a good opportunity for you to speak to him, and to offer him the rays of civilisation, and the light of the gospel. And, in the absence of that vast continent, in the same manner, you may speak to the slaves in Africa. If you succeed, I think I must go over to Africa, and see some of them, and then have another look at them. (Applause.)

The President stated, that it had been resolved that the meeting would next be addressed by Mr. Teige, a citizen of Montevideo; but it appeared that he had been prevented from doing so.

Mr. Teige, a citizen of Montevideo, said, that Mr. Teige had fully expected to be present, and was to have set out from Philadelphia in company with his son, but had received a wound in the foot,

which was probably the cause that prevented his arrival. Mr. C. said he was prepared to state in Mr. Teage's behalf, that that gentleman fully intended to lay before the meeting much valuable information. Hilary Teage was one of the most popular men on the coast of Africa and probably had his meetings in the most frequented Monrovia, where he was at the time of his departure. He expressed his decided espousal of the Colonization Society, and the possible location which could have been selected by the New York and Philadelphia Societies for their new colony. As to Mr. Teage's opinions of Colonization, his absence this evening was not to be considered as an indication of the least want of enthusiasm in the plans and prospects of the Colonization Society. On the contrary, he was ready at all times and in all places to express his opinion in its favor in the clearest and most unequivocal manner. Mr. Cresson held in his hand a letter from John H. Humphreys, one of the settlers at Bassa Cove. It expressed the greatest satisfaction with his situation there, and his rejection with scorn of all thought of returning to this country. Mr. C. read the following extract:

"Before I came from America, I said that the success of Colonization was the cause of God's displeasure. I have since learned that I was more confined in that judgment. I have since then seen that it is well to be in the face of the world, has now appeared in the *Advocate of Colonization*, Soc. of Friends, that they under God will be the means of bringing together the scattered tribes of Africa into one place—the land of Canaan to us. I am very much pleased with this country. I would leave America for no other. I have no such desire in a situation—the sea on one side, and a desert on the other. It is very healthy too. Here is a trustful portion of the enterprise. O! the wisdom, and grace to go forward, and do the work of God, to the glory."

Col. W. L. Smith said, he rose with more than ordinary pleasure to second the resolution which had been offered by Mr. Pinney. He intended no speech, however. He would merely state that Mr. Teage was the editor of the *Liberia Herald*; and there was something fitting that in the absence of one editor another editor should stand in his place. Laughter and applause. While he assured the audience that the art of printing had not yet attained to very great perfection in Africa, he could at the same time call out as many as three hundred papers, at least, now published in the United States, which evinced less intellect in the line of the editors than the *Liberia Herald*. He trusted the friends of Colonization could think that there was sufficient intellect under a colored skin to believe and to show, that Mr. Teage's paper merited the support of his friends in the U. States. (Applause.)

The meeting was next addressed by the Rev. Dr. J. Brewster, of Princeton, who spoke in no way supported by the audience with demonstrations of any kind.

He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Library of the U. S., in our present meeting, do, in accordance with the object of our Society, and in the spirit of the Colonization Society, and above all, in accordance with the spirit of the friends of this enterprise, we pledge ourselves to the accomplishment of the work.

On an occasion like this, said Dr. B., it may be obvious to ask

where are the *results* of those long and patient, and, at times, almost exhausting toils by which this great cause has been carried to present success? To me it appeared, throughout every part of my interesting course, that my respected brother, that he was but giving you some of these results, now's time of coming to the friends of truth, of Africa, as of this enterprise. In this case, no results, not expectations; he has told you of the cause, he has told you what has been done. Yes; in answer to the question, "What are the *results*?"—as our dear friends, our timid friends, we point to the *marks* of the hand of God, in the colonies now spangled with colonies clustering like a *constellation* of precious stars, rising on the *dark* sea of Africa's woes. We can point to *visions* of the *spirit*, in the *spirit* poured from heaven, and giving the *testimony* of the *God* of *truth* to this great cause. There is an enterprise begun, and carried on upon principles such as God's word has announced, and his Providence has openly seconded.

What we want, on occasions like this, is the statement of effects from those who have been eye-witnesses. As we who have never had *hand* upon us, (so to speak) the marks of the Lord Jesus by that *in* *person*—we who have never toiled on the barbarous coast of a *dark* and unexplored continent, might well keep silence and listen to the men who have ventured their lives in this cause upon the high places of the field. But, as some of these, who were expected to be here to-night, are providentially absent, I am content to lend my feeble aid, for it is a cause I love.

The *very coming*, *now*, of such a design as this, this night assembled us here is, in itself, an epoch in the history of the Colonization enterprise. Look at it. What is the *plan*? It is true that Utopian plans have often been engendered in the brains of good men who were *not*. But this is no Utopian scheme. Here we have facts and testimony to go upon. Men of different ages, and countries, and complexions, and habits, and opportunities, all concur in bearing the same witness to the same things. Those who have proved the practical character of their wisdom by long and patient toil in that distant region have come back to us, some after an absence of many years, and they confirm what others have before declared. It is well known that I have no sympathy with the *racional* principles of those who are opposed to our enterprise; and it is known, too, to such as have the best opportunity of judging of my character that I love my country; yet I must be permitted to say that I have long thought that that country was placed in a false position, both in respect to the savages of the West on the one hand, and the slaves of the South on the other. And one reason why it is so delightful to contemplate this scheme of ours, is the generous effect it has upon the feelings of the nation, in turning its sympathies up on a poor, despised, *etc.* etc., people, of much abused people, without exciting that internal commotion which threatens our domestic peace. It gratifies the benevolence and compassion of the heart without obliging us, on the one hand, to become the defenders of the odious and detestable principle of *perpetual slavery*, or, on the other, to "very have" and let slip the *dogs of war*." (Applause.) This design has that calmness and composure, united with that warmth of noiseless feeling, which characterise the divine benevolence. Oh, there is something truly heavenly in the thought of making each young man in his own person the almoner of a nation; in enabling him, as it were with his own individual hand, to water that *seed*, which is the *prodigal* germ of a future empire; to pour the stream of his beneficence at the root of that now infant tree which is one day to spring up like the *oak* from the *decidu*, and whose leaves and whose wide and grateful shade shall be for the *hiding* and the *shelter* of the nations. Yes, sir, it is an object truly great. It gives to the *spirit* fortiness without *pitier*, and seriousness without the *loss* of that fervor which belongs to the heart of youth, pre-eminently of the youth of America. (Applause.)

The resolution drawn by the young gentlemen engaged in this good work, *recognizes* the smile of the divine approbation as the only dependence of this enterprise for its success. I thankfully implore the existence of God's blessing in the past history of the Colony, and implore his aid for the time to come. It would not become me, before such an audience as I now address, to press the evidence of a truth like this. All the facts of the history of our Society bear witness that the smile of heaven has been upon it from its earliest inception. He has given it *presence* enough to keep us humble; and make us toil and pray and wait in hope; and yet enough of triumphant success to show that it is his will to develop an empire *from* this infant state. The Colony has been a child of Providence in its origin,

in its early stages, its subjects, the slaves, have been treated with cruelty, from step to step, through the various stages of its growth, and have been overtaken amidst a thousand afflictions, and have been exposed to the unmerciful, who shall with impunity, abuse them.

The young men of this country are not to be compared with those of any other. As we are to the young men of our country, so are we to the youth of France. \$300,000.

to the cause of the South, and to the cause of the slaves of our country. I have often wondered what would have become of me if I had been born in this national cause. I have often asked myself, "What would I have done in this cause?" But I have always said, "Well, I would have done this or that, or the other, in this cause; but I am not fit to speak of it, for I have not done it." I speak of these as if it were impossible for any man to speak of his acts in the cause he is in. We cannot by any means associate ourselves with the slaves, or of their own power. The means necessary for the slaves to get out of this cause, I say again, are ample and available.

The law is in full, at first, longer, now, by a statesman, whose name is the glory of our land, I mean DR. NICE GUY, (applause,) introduced three grand ideas—education, national improvement, and African colonization. (Loud applause.) That bill, for it is, which it is not too tame to inquire into or discuss, failed of success. But it was passed by a majority in both houses of Congress so overwhelming as to demonstrate that those great objects are dear to the American people, and esteemed by them, the noblest and most important on which they could expend the public treasure. The surplus in the national treasury has very lately, by another bill, been cut off, and distributed among the States. Now to the young men of this country, I wish to say, of the propriety of asking your own legislature to bestow, out of the fund, three millions of dollars, which will by this arrangement be placed at the disposal of the *Friends of Liberia*, *Temporarily*. The sum is small, and ample for such a service. Ask it. I feel assured that the Legislature will not refuse it. They will smile upon such an object, and say, "We are very foolish to withhold an institution,

Mr. President, I am happy to know that you regard me as the selected agent for this enterprise. In regard to young men, and especially to American young men, far be it from me to doubt them. I know the heart of an American young man, all its fervor, and all its tenderness. I do not doubt this night that this undertaking has been devised on such lines. I am glad that the cause, with all its perils on it, has been intrusted to the friends of the enterprise, the philanthropy, and let me add the piety, of the *men* of New York. But the question has been asked, "Who are the young men?" And it seems not easy to settle it. On this subject my principle is, in practice, to let the young men to engage as young men in any good design, begins early as they please. I would descend far toward the fountain of life. But if any one man is supposed to be too young to give his aid to such an enterprise, I would have him on the trial of the eccentric and illustrious John Randolph, to adduce a *log on the stocks* in his favor, and being asked by that officer, on examination (is very young and inexperienced) whether he was of the constitutional age to be a member of a political party replied, "Ask my constituents." So I would give them a *log on the stocks* for the *old men*, and say, "Ask my constituents." And as to the *other extreme*, I will be the old men, and especially the old *bad* men, to settle the question for themselves. (Laughter.) It was asked to-day, in regard of whether I am to be a member, "Who are the *old men*?" It was replied by one of the *old men*, "I am one of the *old men*." Such, at least, was not really very wise, to confess that they are old. (Laughter and applause.) He who gives his *log on the stocks* he is nothing old. (Laughter.) But finally it was settled by the *old men*, the *best* men in all our country, "He shall be a member of our *old men*." (Applause.) "He shall be a member of our *old men*." (Applause.) I do not, for my own part, think that *old* is a *bad* word, where there is anything to give with it. He who gives his *log on the stocks* in his hand, what is in it. The servant goes with the *master*, the *team* with the *heart*. I have seen some such, who have reached in early youth all the *imperishable* grandeur of a miser's old age, without the wisdom or experience which belongs to the hoary head, while, on the other hand, I remember a young men's society in the city of Albany, where the

youngest member, according to the record I have, was 65 years of age. We will therefore dismiss the question.

Mr. President, we have reached a crisis in the history of our land, and at the same time a crisis as great in the fortunes and losses of Africa. It does seem as if the time was come when we may even say for certain, that the strife and conflicts agitating the public mind in Africa to this day are over. Our colony has looked through all the scenes of its history, and seen the end. It is time that we hushed the question of the slaves, and the question of the coloured race. I trust we are not yet far enough advanced in our cause, which has so long shaken the human and divine creation, to be able to say, that it is good the black men be left to Africa, and the white men to the world and the world to come. And if masters and slaves are to go, let them go free, is it not better that they should go to be free in Africa, than that they should remain here and continue slaves? For me, clearly as I love my country, I say, still I would say, Give me liberty in the ends of the earth, in the farthest parts of the sea, rather than slavery in our own beloved America." (London clauses.) If they will go, let them go. Let the masters follow the example of that poor physician in Virginia, the lamented Dr. Hawes, who by his bequest of freedom to his slaves, laid the foundation of the Bissa Cove Colony. Yes, the masters will emancipate, and the slaves will go. They have gone and shall we oppose such as wish to follow? Yes, sir; the slave-holders of the south had emancipated 200,000 slaves *before* the present agitations were heard or thought of. And what did it? I answer, the influence of the gospel and of our American institution; and had the silent but mighty power of these causes been permitted to go on, the emancipated slaves might by this time have amounted to 500,000. May we not agree in this at least, that knowledge, all knowledge, human and divine, is good for the coloured man? Is there not, here, one spot of union? Cannot we all join hands, yes, and unite hearts too, in establishing an institution for the education of Africa? The cause is too great, the crisis is too solemn, the time is too short, the world dies too fast, to pause, to contend at its tomb.

"Sure there is need of social intercourse,
Beneficence and peace and mutual aid,
Between the tenants of a world that seems
To toll the death-knell of its own decease,
And by the voice of all its elements
To preach the general doom."

The resolution was seconded by Rev. ISAAC LEWIS, and carried.

After a hymn by the choir.

Col. STONI stated that several gentlemen near him had volunteered to give \$100 a-piece, if a pledge could be given to raise \$1000. He observed, that however the question who were young men was to be settled, as his eloquent friend who had just resumed his seat had taken a pretty wide range, he presumed he might be permitted, while the collection was taking up, to relate one fact that had some bearing on that subject. He remembered being present, some years since, at a political meeting held at the old Shakespeare, when a gentleman rose whose locks had been pretty well powdered by the touch of time, and proposed to act upon a young men's committee, in something to be done in view of the approaching election; when an objection was made on the ground of his age. He started back with astonishment, and protested that his feelings were greatly hurt by the suggestion—for he had been a regular member of the young men's committee for the last forty-three years! Laughter and applause.

Rev. Dr. Prior read several extracts from letters recently received from Liberia, giving the most cheering account of the contented feelings of the writers, and the happy condition and prospects of the colony. He stated that out of a total population of 3,500 souls, 550 were professors of the religion of Jesus Christ, and members of the

church in good standing. He referred with expressions of warm admiration and joy to the testimony of Governor Skinner, who declared that during a seven months' residence there, he had not heard one profane expression; but his satisfaction changed to melancholy as he then adverted to the contrast exhibited by this professed Christian city.

The following resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. PALMER, of Charleston, S. C.

Resolved, That the present Crisis, as affecting not only Africa, but our own beloved country also, calls aloud upon us, as Patriots and Christians, to elevate, by all proper means, the character of the coloured race, with reference to its final and happy settlement in its mother land. And in the full conviction that the enterprise proposed by this Society will eminently conduce to that end, therefore resolved, that our fathers who hold the means necessary for its accomplishment be respectfully solicited to aid their sons in this great work.

It was seconded by the Rev. L. D. DEWEY, who, in a few words of much feeling, expressed the lively emotions of gratitude he felt at witnessing the existing evidence of the progress of the colonization cause, of which he had once been an agent. He alluded to the disheartening reception its advocates at first met with in all quarters, and the evil predictions of defeat which were at that time uttered, and contrasted them with the evidence now presented of the assured prospect of happy and glorious success.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. MACLAY.

The annual meeting of the ASSEMBLY OF GODS (Ohio) Col. Society, was held in the Baptist Meeting House in Kingsville, on the 4th day of July inst. The attendance of the President of the Society, the Hon. ELIJAH AUSTIN, being prevented by ill health, JENK DUNN, Esq. was invited to the chair. The meeting was called to order by the President. DANIEL M. SPENCER, Esq. offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Colony of Liberia challenges the approbation, and demands the support, of the Christian and the Philanthropist.

In supporting this resolution, it was contended by that gentleman,—

1. It claims the approbation of the Christian and Philanthropist, because it forms an asylum for the oppressed.

2. It claims their approbation, because it is a safe asylum for the freedom and safety of the colored race, who are to be sent to Liberia in the country of the white man.

3. It claims their approbation, because the colored race, in the fruits of industry, is making rapid strides, and is destined to be a great power in improvement both moral and intellectual, in the course of time, and to become a nation, whereat the best, here, consider the negro.

4. It claims their approbation, because it is a safe asylum for the colored race, in the course of their progress, to be used as a means of spreading their influence, and otherwise, among the colored race.

5. It claims their approbation, because it is a safe asylum for the colored race, in the most eligible way, to present their claims to the world, in a favorable spirit of enterprise, and to secure their rights, and to be the true pioneers in the great work of regeneration.

It demands the support of the Christian and the Philanthropist.

1. Because the Colony was organized by the colored race, and supported by their slaves.

2. Because the colored race, in the course of their progress, have shown a strength and energy, and a spirit of enterprise, which is a decided contrast to the惰行 (laziness) of the colored race in the United States.

3. It demands their support, because the colored race, when educated, will do

much towards forwarding the work of civilizing and Christianizing Africa, a consummation to which the Christian and the Philanthropist look with longing desire.

It demands their support, because the colony itself and the society of which it is the offspring, the array of machinery and the routine of measures necessary to sustain the Colony, and promote its advancement; all serve to rebuke the slave-holder, and condemn the slave-holding system, thus operating in unison with the principles of eternal justice, and tending to produce the abolition of slavery in the United States.

The above resolution with the various positions assumed by Mr. SPENCER in support of it, was ably seconded by Elder RICHARDS, of the Baptist Church, and Elder HULL of the Methodist connection, and by some other gentlemen present, who addressed the meeting, and was unanimously adopted. Short and pertinent addresses and remarks were made by Messrs. HIXON, WILDER, SWINNERTON and WADE, during the meeting, which served to give interest and variety to the occasion.

The following resolution was offered by SARTORIUS HUSKIN, Secretary of the Society, and seconded by M. M. BAWAHLA, Esq.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this society the time has arrived when the Congress of the United States, ought to take under the charge of the United States Government, the colony of the African Colonization Society, in Africa, and expend a portion of the surplus revenue of the United States, in carrying into effect its objects.

This resolution gave rise to a short, but somewhat animated discussion, in which Messrs. WADE, BAWAHLA, and SPENCER participated. It was subsequently adopted.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of the

Hon. ELIJAH AUSTIN, *President*. HARVEY R. GAYLORD, *Treasurer*. HARVEY NETTLETON, *Secretary*.

COLLEGE IN LIBERIA

MR. REUBEN D. TURNER, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the Young Men's Colonization Society of New York, has published a circular soliciting public co-operation in the proposed establishment, on a broad and permanent foundation, of a College in Liberia. This circular states it to be the opinion of the Society that the time has arrived when such an institution is demanded by the most urgent necessities of the coloured race; and that an immediate attempt to found one is recommended by the Rev. Mr. PINNEY, Governor SKINNER, and Messrs. FINLEY, M. ENOY, and BUCHANAN. The following propositions are advocated: 1st. That the undertaking is demanded by the interests of the Colony, religious, agricultural, mechanical, commercial, and political. 2d. That Liberia has relations to Africa, which render the present enterprise one of much importance. 3d. That Liberia has important relations to the coloured population of the U. States, both free and enslaved.

To this circular are annexed letters recommending the plan, from Mr. FINLEY, A. S., the Right Rev. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York, the Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, and the Rev. N. BROWN, D. D. Concur

MRS. WHITEHORN'S JOURNAL.

(CONTINUED FROM p. 216.)

Tuesday 10th—Morning hazy; dew very heavy during the night; coughs prevalent. There appears to be some anxiety about our mission to Bo Poro. Bahpoo, head warrior in the contest, and brother of Tahbahpoo, held a palaver this evening, to asee him the commands from the Governor to Boatswain. As a demand we did not feel at liberty to communicate; for admitting his right in one case, we should be bound to repeated instances, whenever it suited him or others to annoy us by questions. The Headman² in whose charge we were placed at the Cape, having stated that he had not been informed why we were going to Bo Poro, we concluded to apprise him of our pacific intentions, together with the wish of the people at the Cape for a speedy cessation of their difficulties. Their impression seems to have been, that it was our object to draw on their people, so as to compel them to assist in our escort, and thus leave the country at the mercy of their enemies. This place being the general rendezvous of the Condoos people, and being directly on their path, it is very essential that every care should be taken to preserve it in the legitimate occupancy of the Dey's. The Dey's have taken an alarm, and imagine that if the troops are withdrawn, they have the course of going over to the enemy left to preserve them. The Condoos, aware of this, are extremely sensitive as to our intentions. It does seem to me that should we fail in this laudable attempt toward a peace, the war will be renewed with redoubled horrors. It is therefore necessary to examine well ere we take any measures, and that all our principles of action be well matured. Mr. Finley very ill with fever all day, requiring constant attention. At the northern entrance of the barricade, and at about 30 yards from its base, a *chevaux de frise* has been placed, constructed with much ingenuity, and which disciplined troops would find no inconsiderable difficulty in surmounting. We here meet with one of the women taken prisoner on the attack of the half town some time since.

Wednesday 11th.—We were to start, it was said, for Gooaye this morning; about 10 o'clock we learned that we shall leave to-morrow. We have therefore required a specific answer as to our movement; informing them that if we do not start to-morrow, we shall return to the Cape and cause Boatswain to be informed why we have not come as he desired. It was further required by us, how long they proposed staying at Gooaye after we reach there. This gave rise to considerable controversy among them; some contending that we ought to be informed before we start, and others as stoutly maintaining that it was none of our business. Be it as it may, we are likely to have a very tedious time of it. It seems to me that these persons must be half starved at Condoos, and that it is the reason why they are so loth to return; for wherever eating is to be done, they have vowed to make good their position there, and hold on with the tenacity of a half famished leach. Towards sunset the people were all assembled in the centre of the town, and informed that Boatswain had ordered all to be at Gooaye to-morrow. Scouts were sent off to apprise the others elsewhere, and it seems likely we shall go as promised. After this, the ceremony of consecrating a portion of earth, agglutinated and rendered compact by the *territe*, was brought into the centre of the town, where sundry individuals took a kneeling posture, with one hand on the mass, whilst a man repeated in a very rapid manner a long lesson prepared for the purpose. After they had retired, a musket well charged was directed toward this mass, and fired; the network which had been spread over the earth now took fire, and the blaze was encouraged by placing sticks, &c., to increase it. A small chicken was then held adjoining the fetische, and, after some rapid utterances, allowed to pass. This constituted the ceremony. For what purpose, we could not learn; it seemed, however, to be intended as an expression of mutual good will between the tribes, preparatory to the withdrawal of the Condoos.

Thursday 12th.—All preparation being made, we left Cai Yah this morning, striking into a northwesterly direction, over a country rugged in the extreme, replete with hill and dale, and whose descents in many instances were so abrupt as to require the greatest caution. The path was crossed by small streams, which in general ran at the base of elevated portions of land, whilst here and there we passed through a tract extremely moist and boggy from its lowness of situation. The soil looked well in general, and throughout our path on either side were magnificent trees and shrubbery. As usual, the crossings of roots rendered walking very pain-

About an hour's walk to the east, I reached a farm. I halted with Mr. Finley, who had been to the last two hours under fever, and who was then completely exhausted. After some delay, we were enabled to proceed onward, at a very slow pace, owing to which our advance was out of the town at least an hour before us. On arriving at the fortifications, the Headman, and his haggard appearance and manner, too, caused very little interest or remark. From this place we shall have a view of the fortifications, which are being, and all keep together in order to render them impregnable, and were intended to extend toward each other. The fort is to be a star fort, and the Concho people; it is situated in a plain of ground, surrounded on three sides by a dense wood. A small stream runs by the west, a gully about 150 yards from the barricade. The town, since the last attack, has been entirely enclosed, and now may be considered perfectly secure. The fortifications are to be brought against it. The barricade is surrounded by a line of 600' x 60', pointed sticks, firmly set in the earth, so as to present their points in various directions, so as to prevent the appearance of bayonets in solid columns, or in any other way. The earth is replete with pointed sticks, set in the earth, and inclining back, and about two inches apart; so that the only accessible way to the town is in the direct paths leading to the gates, and they are so narrow, and on either side so well guarded by these pointed sticks, that but one person at a time can advance. At the brow of a small eminence leading from the western gate, a small fort is run across, and between that and the barricade an intrenchment, with a gun in his hand is placed, which at the first sight resembles the character of a doublet. The town is small, at a semi-circular figure, gate's doublet. On either side of the north gate are hung the heads of the men who were killed in the attack there some time back. One of the wounded was carried away a long time hence, having been found very much maimed. The yellers here are at the same, and too, in great numbers; their noise of the most deafening character. The men were soon gathered together, and repaired to the area, where the Headman delivered a very severe lecture on their conduct; it seemed to produce one effect, for many went to their and prostrated themselves in token of acknowledgment. A heating trumpet, volunteers to act as a piquet guard, took place, and some eight or ten came forward, with their usual noise and bustle, and uttered themselves. Very heavy with incision to sunset; the air very cool.

Friday 13th. - Air raw. Thermometer at 70 at 6, a.m. Mr. F. better, but the Headmen express their determination not to carry him. Mr. F. concluded to return, and at 12, a.m., took up his line for C. & Aah. * * * The mere i see of the decees of the latter affrighted the mob, so I tried with wonder and admiration at the ingenuity and boldness displayed in concealing it so completely in pregnant as it is. With such noxious and dangerous tribes, a force would scarce erect a means of defense more to the object of view, as the many facets of security resorted to in the neighborhood. Most of the battles, &c., &c., be so many instances of the fertility of the human mind in inventing the means of annoy &c., &c. The heads over the gate have a peculiar aspect to me; they have, as I lately seen the individuals in life, and no doubt of their having been sometimes of our distinction, calls for our warmest gratitude to that Providence which has and continues to protect us. The lower jaw of one is wanting, and two of the teeth being jagged, wide apart, and very irregular, we recognise the head of the yellow man, who led the attack and was so active in the war dance at Paul's Hill. At 13, in the afternoon, was given the signal that men were seen advancing toward the northern gate. There was a general rush out to meet the enemy, and we scattered in stars too, which instinct of *patriotism* excited warm commendation. The advancing party turned out to be 25 of Boatswain's warriors, assembling as usual at the place. The people were employed the greater part of the day in digging in rice from the field; it is very fine and large, and it caused astonishment that the Aborigines in out of war it should be so productive, but this was solved in the extreme fertility of the soil. At 5 this afternoon we went into a field after some pigs, having first obtained permission from the Headman, and taking a small escort in order to avoid an ambuscade, but found the birds very shy; bats were very abundant, and if we could have afforded the waste of powder in their destruction, we should have found hungry mortals enough for them in our body and clad.

Saturday 14th.—The morning very lowering, about half past 7, heavy cloud to the northward with a sharp blow, rain heavy, thermometer 72, the change of temperature not visibly sensible. In ceasing the rain, the clouds' chilliness, and fly-

ing about of leaves, gave the place an appearance of gloom, more like the fall weather of America than being amid the warmth of an African season. At 10, A. M., the rain ceased, but a settled gloomy appearance continued throughout the day; and nothing of interest occurred to relieve the uninteresting toil of the place. Confined as we are in the precincts of a small town, and almost every spot appropriated for fires for the purpose of cooking, whilst such smoke and the hoarseness of their speech, we have a time far from being pleasant. We cannot venture with safety any distance from the baratic clay, and therefore the pleasure and recreation of hunting are denied us. We are however more comfortably situated here than at Cu Yuh; and as respects food, we are well supplied. What with gambling and sleeping, the native passes the time away. We are to start tomorrow.

Sunday 13th.—Morning clear, sun rose bright. Our rest was much broken by very severe colds, and being an expectoration of blood, which gives us some alarm. We have managed to procure some honey, and by the addition of lime juice, and rhubarb, taken several times a day, we find ourselves better; although at night we still have severe attacks of fever. The people are all employed in the most riotous gambling. Went out this afternoon and examined the *caca-nut* or Indian rubber tree. The fruit was of a size of a large sweet potato, containing a great proportion of gluten, which rendered eating it rather a ludicrous operation from its adhesive properties.

Monday 14th.—Morning very foggy. It seems that we are to stay here another day. The whole of our party exceedingly unwell. About 1, P. M., the Headman came to us to have our baggage repacked. On our last trip from Millsburg, it was very much jolted. This wagon is as unadapted to these gentry as eating; and as respects the last property, every cassada potch within their reach are the subject of commentaries. A person from By-Poro arrived this evening, who reports the path all clear. Our guides were this morning so fatigued as to return, as they are fearful of taking the principal path, and have determined on striking out a new one as they move onward. They are fearful that we will not be able to make so such an amount of fatigues; but on assuring them of our determination to proceed, and entire confidence in our capabilities for such a undertaking, they are very much pleased. Near sunset we heard firing in the rear, relating to Mannow. Some 40 men rushed out in the direction of the sound. The leader was mounted, whilst piquets were placed without each of the gates. In about an hour the party returned with 25 men, who had left Mannow that morning to assist in our escort. They were welcomed with many demonstrations of joy, and, as usual, feasts and the war dance succeeded. It is concluded that we start in the morning.

Tuesday 15th.—At daylight the whole town is in motion. It is really an interesting sight to observe the hum and bustle consequent on a departure. In one spot you may see a tallow sucking an old pipe, with as much tenacity as an infant would draw the breast, whilst another exhibits a knot of those choice spirits who can never move without a good supply of wholesome victuals; here a girl, in all the sincerity of her fond love, whispering some goodly counsel to her allured lord, whilst there, some croaking rascal, who has been living on the bounty of an ancient dame, is discharging his debt of gratitude by busily packing away for some future favorite the only spare garment of which she was possessed; and here another, having borrowed a pipe, is caught in the endeavour to steal it, and notwithstanding all his avowals of innocence, a search posterizes it, when he bursts into a loud fit of laughter at the "steap I, ke!" At 7, A. M., we commenced our march, comprising 260 men. In the advance went about 40 musketeers, closely following these the baggage carriers, then the Commissioners, and closed by spearmen, archers, and musketeers. We proceeded in silence, not a word having been spoken until we had accomplished about six miles. We were then brought to a halt, which order our troops instantly obeyed by bringing their broadsides in contact with mother earth—ourselves sought a rest by reposing at length. We were then required to keep close, as it was likely the enemy were near, a considerable distance from us, together with the very necessary caution of the day, and its *soft body power* *gum*. The wood is very tortuous, consisting of old trees, whose gnarled surface dreadfully uneven from 10 to 15 feet, and in many places the largest are elevation of 30 feet. We crossed the bed of the Po-Bah river, which was partially dry, its depth from the surrounding ground about 6 inches, but at the bed, the bed on either side is broken, causing the water to overflow, the water about 2 feet, and in the rains its depth is increased some 10 feet. We halted on the opposite bank, whilst a portion of our party refreshed themselves by bathing; they having but had the remainder bathed. We

are much fatigued, all of us suffering under violent colds. After a rest of 15 minutes, we resumed our march, at the same rate, passing over some very beautiful land, well timbered and otherwise adapted for the use of man. The country is well watered by streams of various magnitudes intersecting it throughout. Our course now lay for miles on the margin of the Po Bah, whose surface we could occasionally catch at the distance of some forty feet below us. We passed through deserted towns and fields overgrown by the luxuriant grass, our path being the pressed and elastic grass by which these remnants of former habitations are overgrown. Although so fatigued as to keep along with great effort, the scenery was the subject of admiration and wonder. Descending abruptly forty feet, we pursued a level path well cleared and shaded for about four miles, which terminated by the towns appearing in view. On a high hill is situated one, whilst at its base is the other; both are barricaded. The approach to the lower one, is first through a gate which extends across the path, with heavy swinging poles constituting the doors; twenty yards farther onward, we ascended a flight of steps, and in five minutes we were at the gate. We entered the town at sunset, our whole party being quite unwell. Quarters in the lower town are assigned us. Three women and a child and one man accompany us as prisoners.

Wednesday 18th.—All of our party quite worse this morning, find it very difficult to get along, the muscles of our legs being very much inflamed, and this too obtains among many of the people, who are quite lame. They have also several severe wounds, received from snags and covered projections, which from the leaves on the surface they were unable to see. The distance come, is 15 miles. This town is well barricaded, defended by three bastions, which are capable of admitting 90 men within their protection. Above the southern gate are ranged the skulls of seven who were killed in an attack made by the Goorahs some time back. By way of ornament to the above, are hung in festoons, *vertebrae*, *scapulae*, and *tibiae*. They are well bleached from their exposure, and the removal of the flesh was effected by placing them in the mud. The houses are neat, large, and detached, admitting a considerable passage way between them, whilst these thoroughfares are kept free from all dirt or other obstruction. The palaver house is a square of 36 feet each way, with a king post of 40 feet in its centre, which gives it a conical roof. Its flooring is of solid earth, at about five feet from the level of the yard. The houses for the reception of strangers, are large, airy, and very comfortable. This being a stopping place, such preparations for the accommodation of strangers, is absolutely necessary. The town has been reduced from its original size, and what comprised but one, is now divided into two, with separate barricades. The women seem to be industrious, either in cooking, preserving seeds for food, picking cotton, or netting for fish. Children very numerous and remarkably well featured. The upper town, Toorah, is situated on the brow of a lofty hill some 120 feet above the lower, at an elevation which enables us to overlook the surrounding scenery. There is no elevation in sight its parallel. At the distance of 15 feet from the barricade is a *chevaux de frise* being erected, which will give the occupants a decided advantage, not to be compensated by any advantage short of fire by the enemy. The ascent on the southern side is an inclined even surface, at an angle of 40°, whilst on the north it is nearly perpendicular, precipitous, and irregular. We have seen our fellow travellers, the prisoners, to-day, and had pointed out to us one recently taken, who is badly wounded by a spear. We fell in likewise with a recaptured boy, who has been holden a hostage here two years for an alleged debt of his employer. We have demanded the boy as a citizen of Liberia. At dark we were informed by messengers from Bo Poro that the Goorahs intend attacking here in three or four days. It is said we must proceed onward to morrow, to reach the capital. Whilst I am writing at 8, p. m., a sentinel has fired from the top of the barricade, where he was concealed, at a man who was groping on the earth toward the gate. All of course sprang to arms, and scouts were sent out with lights, who are tracking the blood, found in considerable abundance. Old women are parading between the houses with water, to avert the impending danger; some are muttering, whilst others are squirting it between their teeth. Orders are given for every man to scour the forest at day break, to find the wounded person.

Thursday 19th.—Our advance is delayed to-day on account of the circumstance of the last night. Difficulties still seem to beset our onward move, for what with the pillage of some of our baggage, the Headman seems to be obstinate, and wishes to know what we are to pay him for getting us along. As Boatswain sent them for us, we have nothing to do any further than be guided by their motions, and as we

were placed at the Cape under his charge, we informed him that if he did not wish to take us on, we would remain, and let the King know how we had been treated by him. Our independence seems to lessen his importance, and it is concluded to start to-morrow. At 11, a. m., about 80 men returned from the pursuit, who had been out all night. In an old field one of the party came up with two of the enemy bearing off the wounded man, who immediately attacked him, and he fired and wounded one, but had to escape or fall before the one who was still unhurt. Ere he could come up with his party and return, they had escaped; and as it was impossible to be drawn off to a greater distance, least they might fall in with the main body, they returned. At 5, p. m., Mr. Williams and myself repaired to Toorah, to demand of the Headman, Walker, a recaptured boy, who has been holden a hostage for the last two years. It seems that the boy was bound an apprentice to one Chavers at Monrovia, who, instead of fulfilling the letter of his indenture, had sent him into the country as a trade man. Some claim was laid against Chavers by a native, and the boy was holden as a hostage. He is not actually a slave, but his condition is scarce any better, for he is absolutely tied to the soil, and so well are the people acquainted with the circumstance, that should he attempt an escape, he would be retaken, and then sold. We demanded him as a citizen of Liberia, who acknowledged no right to hostages for another's debt, or reducing to servitude any who had enjoyed the protection of its laws. As the King, Tabbahpooh, is at Boatswain's, and the boy is here for present safe keeping, it is agreed that the boy shall go with us to Bo Poro, in charge of Bahfoo, the brother of the King, and of him we shall make anew the demand. The boy was captured in an attack on Tradetown, made by Ashmun for the destruction of slave factories.

Friday 20th.—This morning the whole town are up, making preparations for a start. At half past 6 we all left the gate. Our way lay over elevated land, thickly wooded and well watered. Six miles brought us to the remains of a considerable town, which had been carried by the enemy and burnt. The walls were still erect, but the charred interior left sad evidence of the effect of war. We continued our way over a very rugged country, whose elevations and valleys are numerous, until we struck into the wood in order to avoid the enemy. Then commenced an amount of personal fatigue, which I never before experienced. Penetrating through a dense forest, without a road, over rock and plain; at the summit, and then the mountain's base; crossing rivers, either by wading or leaping from their obstructions, and ascending and descending elevations absolutely perpendicular by the roots projecting from their sides, combined to render it as weary an undertaking as could be well desired. We heard the fall of water twice, and had but a slight glimpse of its broad sheet, extending nearly across the stream and falling about six feet. At 6, we arrived at a barricade containing a few houses, where we are to stop for the night. From some cause most inexplicable we can get nothing to eat, although rice and oil are both very abundant. It was with great difficulty that we could get a house to shelter us from the heavy dew. Our coughs extremely bad. Distance 41 miles.

Saturday 21st.—Up again at daylight, and leave this hungry place at half past 6, a. m. Our route lay through a road the same as yesterday, relieved by occasional farms. Here the land was good and well cultivated, whilst the clearing of new lands gave evidence of industry. We passed through four towns, in part barricaded, and at half past 12 made a general halt, and had a comfortable breakfast of fish, oil, and rice. At 1, we are again on the move, passing through towns, fields, and lands just cleared, climbing up and walking on trees which have been felled, and serve as bridges over bogs, snags, and mire, until we arrived at the halt-town immediately preceding Bo Poro. At half past 3, we entered the two enclosures of about 40 feet by 60 each in advance of the gate, passed through some hundreds of persons collected in crowds to welcome their friends, and in a few moments found ourselves in the presence of His Majesty. He received us with much pleasure, and after having taken our seats beside him, and delivered the Governor's good wishes, we had a house assigned us, hot water to wash, and a very excellent supper of mutton. We noticed 11 likely young fellows, within a few feet of the *procure*, chained by the neck. We retired early to our mats, for being very fatigued, we were anxious for repose. About 8 this evening, Boatswain made a visit rather under the influence of drink, rum having been brought by the party. It is much to be regretted that he is the slave of such a habit, as he has it in his power, from his position, to be an instrument of great good. Distance 40 miles.

Sunday 22d. In our walk of yesterday we noticed the bones of an elephant, which had been shot. It was the only trace—its the first steps of that noble ani-

mal, which we twice saw. No other animal was seen, and very few birds. In general the banks of the river were precipitous, well clothed with trees and herbage. Its bed in many places was perfectly dry, whilst immense masses of rock extended across, affording a convenient passage. Elsewhere its course would be arrested by the numerous trees, which lay across or partially so, together with the upright position which they obtained by being embedded below. To-day being the sabbath, we called on the King, who had been in trifling, and informed him that we should do no business to-day. The Governor's letter was however explained to him, at the good wishes of which he seemed highly pleased. We retired, and strolled out of the eastern gate, which leads to a small stream of about 10 feet width. At this gate five heads were suspended, and in the stream we noticed several bodies, undergoing the process of cleansing previous to their future position. The destruction of the flesh is effected by the water and numerous catfish, which have attained enormous sizes, and enjoy undisturbed possession of the water. The buildings of the town are very numerous, close together, with the eaves adjoining, thatched with culm, palm, or leaves, of various figures and sizes; and so close are the habitations, that we have been lost several times already. Our appearance attracts great attention, whilst to many I am particularly the object of wonder. My being white has a frightening effect on some of the children, they will not look at me under any circumstance, and seem as if going to attack my approach. This is certainly not very flattering to one's vanity; but it excites my surprise that at this distance from the seaboard they should be so little acquainted with men having white skins. The children are very numerous—from the ages of infancy to 15, I judge about 1000.

(To be continued.)

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The first meeting of the Young Men's Colonization Society of the City of New York, was held on Tuesday evening, June 28, at the chapel in Chatham street, Mr. CROSBY, the President of the Society, in the chair. The following account of its proceedings was reported for the New York Observer:

The President read a letter from the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, expressing his regret at being unable to attend the meeting, and decidedly approving the design of the Society.

The Rev. Mr. PINNEY, late Governor of Liberia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we have much to encourage us in the increasing prosperity of the American colonies in Africa, yet we believe that these colonies cannot advance upon sure and proper principles, unless education and religion keep pace with emigration. Therefore, we regard the establishment of a college in Liberia, upon a broad and permanent basis, as peculiarly demanded at the present time, and as calculated most effectually to promote the elevation of the coloured man in both hemispheres.

He observed, that an essay on the advantages of education would be out of place, especially as other speakers were to follow. Nor should he have spoken at all, had he not been assured that something from him would be looked for on such an occasion. And whatever might be his reluctance, and however he might be disposed to excuse himself; like Moses, or like Jeremiah, to plead that he was but a child; he had been taught both by pine-ple and experience, when in the path of duty, to cast himself upon God's strength for aid. He should confine himself to a simple statement of facts which he had seen.

About four years ago, in May, I was in this city, on the eve of embarking for Africa. My steps were taken in the first weeks to central regions of that continent, and my purpose was to travel over and over the rest of the colony, previous to my departure for the interior. In 1826 I first fixed upon this destination, from reading the thrilling narrative of the travels of Durnham and Clapperton. In 1826 or 7, those enterprising men left Algiers, and went down through the desert of Fezzan, towards the western coast. They found upon their way regions

fill then unknown to the civilized world, villages, and innumerable, cities with a population of 490,000 and of 120,000,000, no government being established, and a people scattered over it. But they soon found that among them they discovered that the religion of Mahomet was the prevailing. But in no part of the populous but less civilized districts of the country, were they surprised to find the Moslem, or Mahometan, religion more prevalent. In the interior of Africa, more than all the missionaries of Christ, who have ever been sent to the world, could put together, had the power of saving souls. They were in a desert, and wholly unacquainted with the language of the natives, and the tones of the native savages were to them like the voices of the devils. In the innumerable way they travelled, they could not find a single soul who could speak a language which they understood. For more than twelve months they were possessed of no instrument of writing, and every rock was marked with the name of their God, and every stone which they may find that the slavery of the human race is to be overthrown, and that he is exalted in African land, and that all ye who are in African land, and who are in bondage to the devil, and to all the powers of evil, and to all the devils of the African race, my name was dimmed in the long glories of little, though the standard of Christianity in the heart of Africa, and I planted a field of labour, and thus to stay the desolating progress of desolating lands, among the ever restless millions of lost children. But my companion, who was to have been associated with me in this enterprise, was by the hand of Providence removed to another world. I went to Africa, however; and while waiting at my colony, such a view was presented to my mind of the obstacles now existing to the progress of a missionary in the interior, as well as of the great benefit to be derived from the missions might derive from such a colony on the coast, as a centre of influence, and a place of protection, that I became satisfied the best and wisest course would be to have our missions commenced around the colony, among tribes of the neighboring tribes who were friendly to the new comers in their country.

As this had been decided, and as it had, in fact, been made the turning point of the controversy with the crew who are opposed to our design, and who contend that physical and moral force will be necessary for the safety of our missionaries; I will now quote a few of the reasons which induce me to believe that the colony is the proper point at which to commence our missionary enterprises. I am aware that God has all power, but it should be said more among hungry and ravenous lions, as I said. But still, however, as he did then, close their mouths, so that they shall not touch his projects too closely in harm. I will admit, further, that missionaries might, if possessed of the divine life & spirit of the gospel, make their way into among the most savage tribes, and might live in safety among them, yet this is not the case in Africa, and I will tell you why. The missionary among the native tribes may not triply be compelled to a traveller who lies down to sleep beneath a tree with a hornet's nest above him. The hornets will not assaile him. He might sleep there all the year without being annoyed by them. But let some rascally savages, I say, possibly, attack the rest with stones and clubs, can he sleep in safety then? No, the hornets will come and famish him with their enemies, and will set upon him and sting him to death. It is no safety, or a company of missionaries, going along among the African tribes, to scatter and lay upon the Quaker line, might remain there without harm of course, but it is a source of danger there, and the state of things will soon declare it. It will be a personal danger to the natives with suspicion, and in a little while they will begin to suspect that the missionaries are their worst enemies, or, as such, will be very fierce. He was at with Lander, Major Clapperton's servant. He was received by the tribes in the most friendly and hospitable manner by the natives, and the natives were said to be trusted wherever he came, until he was upon the coast, and the vicinity of twenty-five miles of the sea coast. There he laid his hands upon the British standard, and he confirmed the character of that to be entirely changed, and the native was soon rendered enough, in the opinion of a bunch of slave traders, in the coast. Here, though the indifference of the Portuguese slave traders, it was said, that the British should get such an increase of power, and we had a general desire to have a talk with the interior of the continent, a conspiracy was formed to form a colony. He was forced to drink a bowl of deadly poison, and to taste of it to his taste, he was only saved by the intercession of a most violent enemy. The native spirit, ever hostile, and ever on the watch, will continue to present the most formidable of obstacles to the progress and

success of the Christian missionary, unless some visible power shall be established for his protection. Such a power is to be found at the colony, and it will increase and extend its influence as the colony shall become more flourishing and better known. I would ask those who are so strenuous in insisting that the missionary may rely on God alone for protection, without any human agency for his defence: Where, at any time, missions have succeeded without such human means? The employment of the wisest means of human defence is entirely compatible with faith in the Divine Providence; nay, it will be naturally produced by true faith.

I therefore say that our colony might be of eminent use in providing a safe point at which to commence a system of missionary labors. I do confess, when I first went there, my impression was that the colonists had not done their duty; that they had not produced such an effect upon the natives as they might and ought to have produced. But a longer residence, and more experience, have since convinced me that my impression was much below the truth, and that they had exerted an influence vastly better than I had supposed. Let it be remembered that the slaves (alas, from Christian lands,) had been on the coast of Africa, when our colony was first established there, for more than two hundred and fifty years; and that, in all that time, they never had excited the least desire for instruction in a single tribe of the inhabitants. But this little colony, which came there but yesterday, has already succeeded in exciting that desire in four or five tribes residing in their vicinity. The fame of this young settlement has gone far and wide, and is preparing the way for the missionary. The natives feel that the colony has more power than they have; they have been taught this by one or two military contests, and that question is settled in their minds. Besides, their children, many of them, have lived in the colony for two and three years, and have seen what the natives call "American fashion," and through their report, and from their own observation, the natives in the vicinity of our settlements are informed as to the superiority of our knowledge, and they desire to partake of the benefit. I have myself visited from fifty to a hundred of their villages: and wherever these young men have gone, there the desire appears to become better acquainted with our customs and mode of life, especially with the use of letters. The old people would give me leave to reside among them on trial, and wished to postpone any action for some time, but the young men came in a mass, and were for commencing at once: so that I began on the spot to draw letters in the sand, and teach them the alphabet. This desire exists, I will venture to say, at this hour, in more than 100,000 of the natives in the neighborhood of our colonies. Most of the young men who come in are sons of chiefs or head men; and had they remained at home, would have deemed it a disgrace to labor; but their parents send them to the colony to act as servants, to bring wood and water, and go on errands, and perform all sorts of servile offices, for the sake of obtaining a smattering of the English tongue. No doubt much of this may proceed from a bad motive. The motive, I presume, with the chiefs, was, at bottom, of a pecuniary character. But we have nothing to do with the motives, provided we secure the result. Who expects Christian motives in a heathen heart? Whatever the motives may be, we get opportunity to make impressions on their children. One inducement to send their sons to us, was their distrust of those who now act as their interpreters. They think their interpreters cheat them, which is not unlikely; and they therefore wish to secure an identity of interest, by having their own children to act in that capacity. It is the leading youth of the country, such as in their own tribes are considered as gentlemen and princes, who are in a particular manner anxious to learn our language and adopt our customs. Who does not see, in this important fact, the germ of Africa's future improvement? that when the present generation has passed away, those who are rising up to take their places will be imbued with our ideas and prepared to imitate our habits?

There is another view of the subject. A chief reason why our colony failed, at once, to make so deep an impression on the minds of the surrounding nations, was the poverty of the colonists; their appearance did not, at first sight, so prepossess the mind in favor of civilization, as would the view of one of our cities or chief towns. The colony has existed now for fifteen years, and yet the 20,000 Africans around it have not materially altered any of their manners: they dress in the same negligent way; they dwell in the same poor huts; they have the same mode of agriculture as when we first came there.

But I will tell you what did impress the African mind, most deeply and permanently. The four hundred recaptured Africans who were brought to this country,

rence in the sentiments of the last named gentleman's letter is expressed by the Rev. JAMES MUNSON, D. D., Rector of St. George's chapel, N. Y., the Rev. MORTON EASTERN, D. D., Rector of the Ascension church, N. Y., the Rev. B. C. CUTTER, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Rev. J. F. SCHROEDER, St. Paul's church, N. Y. The enterprise is further recommended by the Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., the Rev. JOHN KNOX, D. D., the Rev. W. C. BROWNS-
EY, D. D., J. W. MATTHEWS, Chancellor of the University of New York, the Rev. JACOB BROADHEAD, D. D., the Rev. J. J. JASSEY, D. D., Vice-President of Rutgers' College, the Rev. JOHN BRECKIN-
RIDGE, D. D., ORSON DODGESS, General Agent and Corresponding
Secretary of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania,
the Rev. W. W. PHILLIPS, D. D., the Rev. JOSEPH M'ELROY, D. D.,
the Rev. GARDNER SPRING, D. D., the Rev. THOMAS H. SKIN-
NER, D. D., the Rev. ED. DUNLAP SMITH, Pastor of the Eighth Pres-
byterian church, N. Y., the Rev. GEORGE PORTS, Pastor of Duane
street church, N. Y., the Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, Pastor of the Rut-
gers' street church, N. Y., the Rev. J. S. SPENCER, Pastor of the Se-
cond Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, the late Right Rev. WILLIAM
WILLIS, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, the Rev.
WILLIAM A. McDOWELL, the Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, JOSEPH R.
INGLISOLL, CORNELIUS C. CUYLER, ELLIOTT CRISSON, PETER S.
DUPONCLAU, and HUGH L. HODGE.

The first of the letters above referred to is as follows:

NEWARK, June 27, 1836.

To Mr. R. D. TURNER, N. Y.

Dear Sir.—It is a matter full of interest and hope to Africa, that the young men of your city have associated together in her behalf. And especially is it propitious that they should have directed their concern to the subject of education at our African colonies. This cause labors and suffers from the want of such an agency.—The friends of Colonization hope, by the blessing of God, to spread the light of religion over the destitute regions of a dark continent. They regard the colonies as points from which the rays will radiate,—and to these points, therefore, should their best efforts be applied. We must do more, to enlighten and elevate the colonists—we must, by schools and colleges there, render the colonies hopeful spots, towards which the coloured man will turn his eye and his heart, from the ends of the earth, when he thinks of himself and his children. We may we rejoice therefore, and bless God, when the enterprise and energy of our youth are about to be consecrated to a cause, so deeply interesting to many millions of our suffering, and long neglected fellow men.

Yours, very truly

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Dr. PRIORITT has received a letter dated July 14, 1836, from that enlightened friend of Colonization, Miss MARGARET MERCER of Maryland, in which she says:

"In aid of the Liberia College there is a fund of eleven hundred dollars on interest in the Saving Bank of Baltimore. This fund is the produce of a Society of Young Ladies in a boarding school. Heretofore the object has appeared to many to be visionary, and has not been supported; from this time we shall feel increased energy, since our funds will be brought to the aid of your interesting and benevolent efforts. The blessing of the Almighty is with us."

Dr. PRIORITT has also received a letter from the Rev. Mr. MON-
ARCHY, of the Methodist church, Saratoga Springs, enclosing a collec-
tion for the Colonization Society, and expressing "hearty good wishes
for the success of the cause."

MR. MADISON.

In accordance with the intimation given in the last number of this Journal, we now submit to our readers a brief notice of the leading incidents in the life of the late lamented President of the American Colonization Society.

James Madison, late President of the United States, was the son of James Madison of Orange county, Virginia, and Nelly Conway, his wife, and was born at Port Conway, on the Rappahannock river, March 16, 1735. After a suitable course of preparatory instruction, under Mr. Donald Robertson, a learned Scotch teacher in King and Queen county, and the Rev. Thomas Martin, a private tutor in his father's family, he was matriculated in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where he graduated in 1754. He remained there till some time in the following year, extending his studies under the superintendence of the celebrated President of that celebrated college, the Rev. Dr. WITHERSPOON. His severe mental labor while at Princeton, operating on a frame naturally feeble, impaired his constitution, and he continued in bad health for many years. In 1772, he returned to the county of Orange, and commenced the study of the law. The political circumstances of the country soon, however, engrossed his attention. On the 9th of May, 1775, he was appointed one of the Committee of Safety of Orange county, of which Committee his father was chairman. He is understood to have prepared its Resolutions and Address. In the spring of 1776 he was elected a delegate to the convention which first gave a constitution to Virginia, but failed to be re-elected the next year, through his dislike to the practices then expected from candidates. The General Assembly of that State chose him one of the Executive Council. At the ensuing election of delegates he was elected from Orange county without being a candidate, but it was determined that his executive office rendered him ineligible. He continued to serve in the Executive Council till the winter of 1779-80, when he was elected by the General Assembly a member of the Continental or Revolutionary Congress, in which he took his seat March 20, 1780. He continued a member of that body till the autumn of 1783, when he returned to his native county, and in the following spring he was elected to the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Virginia. He was there made chairman of the Committee of Commerce. He composed the celebrated letter of congratulation to Gen. Washington, and the inscription on the pediment on which rests, in the capitol of Richmond, the statue of the Father of his Country. In 1784 Mr. JEFFERSON's bill for establishing religious freedom was put aside, and a measure of a different character prepared for legislative adoption. A petition against the latter was drawn up by Mr. Madison, and signed by numerous subscribers, which secured the passage of Mr. JEFFERSON's bill. This memorable statute will be found at page 29, 30 of the Revised Code of Virginia of 1819, and at vol. I page 77, 78 of the New Code revised in 1816.

In the year 1785 the laws of Virginia received a legislative revision by the Committee of the Courts of Justice, of which Mr. Madi-

son was chairman. The principal labor devolved on him, and much of it had been before vainly attempted by such men as EDMUND PENDLETON, George Wythe, and Thomas Jefferson. The researches of an eloquent gentleman informed us that at that session Mr. Madison reported upwards of ninety bills, most of which form or imbue the civil polity of Virginia at the present hour. Though he reported Mr. Jefferson's bill establishing religious freedom, and thus secured the rights of conscience, he signalized his respect for civil rights by reporting at the same moment a bill securing to the existing church established by law, its property. Influenced by the same inflexible devotion to justice, he also presented a bill to receive the payment of debts due by citizens of Virginia to British creditors, and in other respects to fulfil the obligations, so far as State action could go, arising from the treaty of peace. The revision of 1785 chiefly gave to Virginia her existing jurisprudence. That work was finished January 21, 1786, and on the same day he moved a Resolution appointing Commissioners to meet Commissioners from the other States of the Union in General Convention. Of the Commissioners of Virginia, he was one.

On the 7th of June, 1786, Mr. Madison was again elected to Congress, and took his seat in that body, February 12, 1787.

The General Convention met at Annapolis, but failed to establish a Federal system suitable to the public exigency. On the 4th of December 1786, Mr. Madison was chosen a delegate from Virginia to a new Convention. His colleagues appointed, were George Washington, PATRICK HENRY, EDMUND RANDOLPH, JOHN BLAINE, GEORGE MASON, and GEORGE WYTHE. The new Convention assembled at Philadelphia, and formed the *CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES*, which was submitted on the 17th of September, 1787, to the consideration of the People of the several States. Mr. Madison, who had zealously sustained it in the Convention, and together with JOHN JAY and ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in the essays called the *FEDERALIST*, was its principal champion in the Virginia Convention. This far-famed Convention met June 2d, 1788, and adjourned on the 27th day of the same month, after adopting the Constitution by a vote of 89 in the affirmative to 79 in the negative. "Its master spirit," says the eloquent orator before referred to, "was JAY & MADISON." The chaplet of its renown is his. The cataract of HENRY'S eloquence, now sounding in the thunder, and now in the music of the spheres, could not overwhelm that deep, and clear, and artless stream which poured along the vale, and bore upon its lucid current the treasures of truth and the lights of experience.¹

"Whatever reasons," remarks another distinguished citizen of Virginia,² "there were for regret, at the time, that Mason and HENRY held opposite opinions, none now would have had it otherwise. It served for an occasion to display those presentment endowments,

¹ See *Oration on the life, character, and services of George Mason*, delivered at Culpeper Court House, Virginia, July 18, 1836, by JAMES S. BRYANT, and published in the *National Intelligencer*, August 2, 1836.

² See *Oration on the occasion of Mr. MADISON's death*, pronounced at Richmond, July 25, 1836, by WILLIAM H. MACARLANE, of the Executive Council.

not of the champions only, but of others their colleagues, that shed an unfading lustre upon their country:—of MARSHALL, among others, himself an early champion of his country, as he was in subsequent life one of her brightest ornaments—loved, revered for the unsurpassed excellence of his character—who but recently hath gone to his reward, whilst yet his admiring country trusted that his honored days would be prolonged.”

In 1789 Mr. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives, of which body he continued to be a member till the close of President Washington’s administration, when he retired to private life. At an early period of that service, he resisted an attempt to call a new Convention, originating with New York, and favored by Virginia. “The cradle of the Constitution was to be its hearse, and those who had rocked its infancy were called on to dig its grave.”* The attempt was defeated. During his service in the House of Representatives, he was a leader in all important movements. Among the most conspicuous of his acts were his agency in the organization of the Executive Departments, and of a national system of finance; his support of Judge ELLSWORTH in the judicial establishment; and his opposition to the assumption of the State debts, the domestic debt, to the funding system, and to the establishment of a national Bank. At a subsequent period, however, he yielded his opinions on the last subject to those of his fellow citizens generally. On Mr. Jefferson’s resignation of the office of Secretary of State, President Washington was desirous that Mr. Madison should succeed him. But Mr. Madison declined this, as he had declined previous invitations to enter into the Executive branch of the public service. In 1793, President Washington’s proclamation of neutrality led to a controversy between Mr. Madison and his old ally Mr. Hamilton, the former writing under the signature of Helvidius, the latter under that of Pacificus. Among his most distinguished arguments about this period, were his speech in support of his commercial resolutions of January 4, 1794, and his speech on the British treaty of 1794.

In 1798, though not a member of the Legislature of Virginia, Mr. Madison prepared the paper since known as the *Virginia Resolutions*. In 1799 he was elected to that Legislature, where he took a leading part in the policy which was adopted in counteraction of some obnoxious acts of the Federal Government. On Mr. Jefferson’s accession in 1801 to the Presidency of the United States, Mr. Madison became Secretary of State, which office he retained till he was himself elected President in 1809. He was re-elected in 1813, and retired to private life in 1817, having conducted his country in safety and honor through the perils of a second war with the greatest nation in the world. During the remainder of his life, Mr. Madison remained at his seat of Montpelier in Orange county, except when attending an Agricultural Society, of which he was long President; the University of Virginia, of which he was a Visiter, and subsequently Rector; and the Convention assembled in 1829–30 to amend the Constitution of his native State. On the 22d of January, 1833,

* See Mr. BARBOUR’s oration.

Mr. Madison was chosen President of the American Colonization Society, and re-elected at every succeeding annual meeting till his death.

In May last the sensibilities of the nation were painfully excited by intelligence that Mr. Madison was dangerously ill. His health afterwards improved, and about the 20th of June, the chief unfavorable symptom remaining was extreme debility. His mind retained all its power, and his temper all its cheerfulness. On the 27th of June he dictated a letter in answer to one from Professor GEORGE TUCKER, of the University of Virginia, dedicating to him that gentleman's biography of Mr. JEFFERSON, now in the press. The answer possessed the characteristic merits of his style, and was signed and franked by himself. On the following day, June 28th, about twelve or fifteen hours afterwards, he placed his hand on his brow, and said his time had come. He died as if in a gentle slumber.

Those who note coincidences in the lives of eminent men will remark that had Mr. MADISON's death been postponed for only six days, it would have occurred like that of the elder ADAMS, of JEFFERSON, and of MONROE, three of his predecessors in the Chief Magistracy of the Union, on the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence; that in fact, it did occur on the anniversary of the day when the Convention of which he was a distinguished though young member, completed its work of giving a State Constitution to Virginia, and which was the first assembly that called for that Declaration from Congress.

The future historian will dwell on Mr. MADISON's name as one of the purest and brightest in the annals of America. Born to be a statesman, he cultivated with assiduous care a mind of the first order. His superiority as a political writer was early and constantly felt by his countrymen, and by none more than by his friend Mr. JEFFERSON; and it is honorable to both of those eminent men, that Mr. Jefferson does not seem to have felt it painfully. The letters and reports of Mr. Madison as Secretary of State, and his messages as President of the United States, are generally regarded as models of excellence in the department of literature to which they belong. A prominent actor in some of the principal events in the history of his country, he has left as his contribution to her glory a character distinguished for a rare union of abilities, learning, wisdom, moderation, disinterestedness, modesty, and moral courage. That nothing might be wanting to its completeness, during the period of almost twenty years following the close of his service as Chief Magistrate, his life was an example of the decorum and dignity so graceful in a retired statesman.

While Gen. WASHINGTON has received from his grateful fellow-citizens the title of "*Father of his Country*," the same voice has bestowed on Mr. MADISON the title, equally deserved and scarcely less proud, of "*Father of the Constitution*." Fresh and hallowed light may be expected to be shed on that instrument by the work referred to in an extract from his will, given in a former page.

Mr. MADISON, it is well known, was a strenuous and active friend of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. A letter* from him pub-

*See Mr. Madison's letter, December 29, 1831, in the African Repository Vol. 7, p. 370.

lished several years ago, shows that though cautious from principle and temperament, he ascribed to it faculties of usefulness as enlarged as ~~some~~ even of its advocates who are called enthusiasts have supposed it to possess. We subjoin the proceedings adopted by the Managers on the occasion of his death:

Letter of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, July 6, 1836.

The following Resolutions of the Board were unanimously adopted.

Amongst the most distinguished in our country, in our Divine Providence, the people of this great and prosperous Republic are interested in the national existence, and for all the blessings of a wise, free and happy form of government, not a name deserves to be held in more grateful remembrance than that of JAMES MADISON.—To virtues which would have honored the brightest character of Rome, he added the graces of the Christian, and combined at once and in the highest degree the best attributes of the patriot with the purity and virtues of private life. With a character thus adorned, and a long life devoted to the service of his country, he has at length gone to receive the reward of both. He has descended to the tomb full of years and full of honors, and amidst the universal regrets of his countrymen. Blessed indeed is the memory of that man whose name a whole people rise up with one heart and one accord to honor. Participating as this Board sincerely does, in the sorrow of their fellow-citizens for a common loss, the members of the American Colonization Society are called upon in an especial manner to mourn an event which has deprived them of the President and honored head of their Institution, his warm and constant attachment to which was in consonance with the wisdom and philanthropy which distinguished him through life. In testimony therefore of the profound veneration and grateful respect in which his memory is held by this Board,

Resolved, That the members of this Board have heard with the deepest regret of the decease of their venerated fellow-citizen JAMES MADISON, late President of the United States, and President of the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That the members of this Board will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for one month.

Resolved, That the next settlement which shall be established in the Colony of Liberia bear the name of MADISON.

Resolved, That there be procured a bust or portrait of the deceased, to be placed in the office of the Board of Managers.

Resolved, That the President of the Board transmit a copy of these resolutions to the respected widow of the deceased sage, with the assurances of the sincere condolence of this Board in her great and irreparable loss.

JAMES LAURIE,
President of the Board of Managers.

A true copy from the minutes:

P. R. FISKE, *Recorder.*

Subjoined are the letter of the President of the Board of Managers, communicating the foregoing Resolutions to Mrs. MADISON, and her answer:

WASHINGTON, JULY 21, 1836.

Madam:—The Resolutions which I have the honor to enclose, were passed unanimously by the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, of which the eminent Patriot and Statesman, whose decease led to their adoption, was the venerated President. On that Institution his exalted worth shed a hallowed and benign influence, and long and affectionately will his memory be cherished by those who were encouraged by his opinions and aided by his liberality in a season of no ordinary difficulty and trial. And it is animating to know that his regard for the society and his council now in these by whom its affairs have been conducted remained unshaken to the very close of his honourable and distinguished career—and were so unequivocally expressed by him in his will.

By this bereavement we have lost a tried and unwavering friend. The loss we deeply deplore. And what citizen of this great Republic, which he did so much to elevate, deplores it not? But that loss, madam, which we so poignantly feel, must be felt with an intensity of which we can form no adequate conception by you—you who were his companion in the journey of life—you who shared so richly in the exercise of his social and domestic virtues,—his partner in sorrow and in joy.

The Resolutions enclosed evince the high estimation in which the late lamented President of the American Colonization Society was held by the Board of Managers of that Institution, and I have been directed to convey to you the expression of our sympathy and condolence on this melancholy occasion. I feel myself honoured in being the organ of this communication; and embrace the opportunity of expressing individually, my sorrow for the heavy stroke, which in the course of Divine Providence has fallen upon you. May he by whom that stroke has been inflicted, support you under it! And at length (may the day be distant!) when you too shall be summoned hence, may it be to the enjoyment of imperishable glory through Jesus Christ our Lord!—

I have the honour to be, madam, &c.

JAMES LAURIE,

President Board of Managers American Colonization Society

Mrs. DOLLY P. MADISON.

Your first communication, my kind friend, was duly received containing "an extract from the Journal of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society," of which you are President, accompanied by your ingressive and excellent letter. But finding my incapacity to answer notices from Societies whose consideration and regard for my lamented husband had induced them to favor me with copies of their proceedings as well as manifestations of their sympathy, I had omitted my acknowledgments to you; which I now regret, as it appears from your last letter that some anxiety rested upon your mind on the subject of delay. This I hope you will permit me to remove, by an assurance of the deep sensibility with which I perused the Resolutions of a Society, so highly estimated by him, for its wisdom and its philanthropy.

Yours with great respect,

D. P. MADISON

The Rev. Dr. LAURIE.

Montpelier, August 11, 1836.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from June 20 to July 20, 1836.

Gen. Smith's first plan of Subscription.

Hon. Judge McGee, of Mississippi, his 6th and 7th instalments, - - - - -	\$200
John S. Walton, New Orleans, his 5th instalment, - - - - -	100
<i>Collections in Churches, &c.</i>	
Alexandria, D. C. 1st Presbyterian Church, Rev. Elias Harrison, - - - - -	12 70
2d do do Rev. Dr. Hill, - - - - -	6 70
Chambersburg, Pa. Rev. D. Denny's Church, - - - - -	15
Farmington, Penn. Bethelie Church, Rev. Thomas J. Hall, - - - - -	9
Fredericksburg, Episcopal Church, Rev. C. W. Andrews, - - - - -	20
Lewisburg, Pa. Presbyterian Cong. Rev. James F. Linn, - - - - -	10
Lisbon, Conn. 1st Episcopal Society, Rev. Levi Nelson, - - - - -	5
Morristown, N. J. do do Rev. Jabez Mills, - - - - -	22 58
New Lisbon, Ohio, Rev. Clem. Vandlandingham, - - - - -	2 50
Portsmouth, Va. Methodist Church, Rev. C. W. Andrews, - - - - -	4 62
Richmond, Montpelier Church, Rev. C. W. Andrews, - - - - -	68 26
1st Presbyterian do do - - - - -	33 50
3d Baptist do do - - - - -	10 54
in Miss. M'Kenzie's School do - - - - -	10 50
Romney, Va. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. H. Flory, - - - - -	20
Steubenville, Ohio, St. Paul's Church, Rev. Int. Morse, - - - - -	12
Warrenton, Fauquier, Va. Episcopal Church, - - - - -	11 21
Washington City Christ Church, - - - - -	12 28
Ephraim do Navy Yard, Rev. Samuel Ellis, - - - - -	7 20
Wesley do - - - - -	17 38
First do - - - - -	9
Washington, D. C. 1st Presbyterian Church, Rev. F. M. Gilbert, - - - - -	20 11
York, Pa. Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. C. Scott, - - - - -	10

	Brought over	650 08	
<i>Donations.</i>			
Berkley, Va. Miss A. Nelson,		5	
Boston, Hon. Samuel Hoar,		100	
Benjamin Dorr,		20	
Charlottesville; Mrs. Gilmour and Miss Gilmour, \$10 each,		20	
Concord, N. H. Female Liberian Association, by Mrs. Lydia Merrill, Treasurer, to constitute the Rev. Asa P. Tenney a life member,		50	
Fauquier County, Va. A Friend,		8 79	
Fredericksburg, Va. the Widow's mite, by Miss C. Loimax,		15	
Jefferson County, Va. James L. Ranson,		10	
Dr. J. C. Snyder, \$5, E. M. Dougherty, \$2,		7	
Indiana, by Isaac Coe, Treasurer Colonization Society, for himself and five other Gentlemen \$10 each, viz. Samuel Merrill, James Blake, James M. Ray, James Thompson and Samuel Hanna, which subscription they purpose to pay for three years, that each may send one colour- ed person to the Colony,		60	
Mississippi, H. Chotard, F. Surgeon, John Kerr, Stephen Duncan, Thomas Henderson and Alex. C. Henderson, \$200 each,		1200	
Mississippi, F. Beaumont, A. P. Merrill, Wm. Ferriday, Wm. J. Minor, J. P. Walworth, Wm. Dunbar and A. Female Friend by S. Duncan, \$100 each,		700	
Mississippi, R. Abbey and A. Cochran, \$50 each,		100	
New Orleans, D. T. Walden,		1000	
S. J. Peters, James Porter, J. A. Maybin, H. A. Bullard, each \$500, payable in several annual payments. Received		200	
Abijah Fisk,		100	
C. Roselius, S. Thompson and John Slidell, \$50 each,		150	
Joseph G. Walton, and James B. Walton, \$30 each,		60	
Thomas M. Burgess, to constitute Rev. Joel Parker a Life Member,		30	
W. M. Goodrich, to constitute Mrs. Harriet Parker a Life Member,		30	
Mrs. Joseph Walton, A. Carew and B. Harrod, to constitute Rev. A. B. Lawrence a Life Member,		30	
Mobile, Hon. H. Hitchcock, \$100 annually for five years,		100	
Charles Gascoigne, Geo. O. Cleveland, and Wm. G. Ledyard, \$30 each,		90	
Norfolk, J. D. Ghieslin,		1	
Richmond, Rev. James Wood,		30	
Mrs. Jane Minge,		20	
Wyndham Robertson and Samuel Reese, each \$10,		20	
L. W. Allen, Rev. C. C. Taliaterro, Wm. F. Taylor, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Jane M'Kenzie and Sarah Branch, \$5 each,		30	
John Mosely,		2	
Wm. G. W. Williams, \$1—Mrs. Atkinson, \$1 50,		2 50	
Steubenville, Ohio, Rev. Intrepid Morse,		18	
<i>Charitable Services.</i>			
Frederick County, Va. Society, John Bruce, Treasurer,		50	
Indiana	do	Isaac Coe, Treasurer,	20
Virginia	do	B. Brand, do in three several drafts,	65
<i>Towards the expense of sending Emigrants to the Colony.</i>			
From the Navy Department, on account of recaptured Africans,		200	
Ex'ts. of the late Gen. Blackburn and others, for Emigrants sent out in the Lure,		1500	
		7,330 02	
<i>Friend's Repository.</i>			
Rev. A. Empie, Williamsburg,		2	
James Livingston, Richmond,		2	

* Beside these \$2000, which were promptly subscribed to Mr. Gurley, to aid the Society in discharging certain outstanding debts, these gentlemen, and others, members of the Mississippi Auxiliary Society, have heretofore subscribed several thousand dollars, which have been expended in sending out emigrants to Liberia.

